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The new tariff bill which will succeed

the Voorhees bill will be known as the Gor-The treasury deficit of \$65,500,000 the past ten months is large enough, but it is noth-

ing to the deficit the Democracy has caused At the present time the people who belong to this country will view the return of a certain class of immigrants with any-

thing but alarm. When the next tariff bill is presented to the Senate the country will know how much it has cost the free-traders to appease the kicking and the trust Senators on the Democratic side.

It really does not seem worth while for Democrats in the Fifth district to go to the trouble to prevent Mr. Cooper's nomination when he or any other Democrat is sure of defeat in that district in Novem-

The reason that General Black is having the Illinois senatorial race on the Democratic side to himself is that he is the only man of his party who does not know that the successor of Senator Cullom will be a Republican.

If Senator Voorhees will carefully read the letter which the president of the Woolgrowers' Association has addressed to him he will have no excuse for the gross ignorance of the subject displayed in his recent letter on the subject. But he will not

The New York World is not so strongly Democratic that it can ask the joint Senator of Ohio and New York, Mr. Brice, to "flip up a copper to see which party he belongs to." Mr. Brice does more things Democratic than does the World, as he supports Tammany.

The refusal of Coxey's army in Washington to clear the underbrush from the sixty acres of land for \$500 shows that the greenbacks that they want are those which cost no labor. There is a great deal of aversion to hard work in the present makeup of the army.

The "converted" Mr. Breckinridge conveyed the impression in his Lexington speech that he thought he really deserved credit for not preaching immorality and hypocrisy, as well as practicing them. It remains to be seen if this is the belief of the Seventh Kentucky district.

At the Fairchild-Grace free-trade and importers' meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, a few evenings ago, ostensibly composed of friends of the Wilson bill, some speaker made a casual reference to the Harrison administration, whereat there was a burst of tremendous applause.

Whatever faults Kentucky may have as a social community, it has never been charged with unduly encouraging immorality. The Seventh congressional district now has the reputation of the State in its hands. Whatever it may do with Breckinridge will be entered on one side or the other of the State's ledger. The responsibility of the voters is heavy.

The latest intelligence from England indicates that the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry may be expected at any time that a leading measure is before the House. At the last vote the majority of the Ministry was but eight. The loss is due to various causes, but largely to the defection of the Irish members. It is stated that, in the event of dissolution, the Conservatives would call to their aid in the election which would follow the rapidly increasing element in favor of bimetallism, and that in the event of the success of that party a new international conference would be held. In such a contest the sentiment in this country would be in favor of a Tory suc-

The increased popularity of the building and loan associations is shown in the recent report of Labor Commissioner Wright, dealing with all the associations in the United States. The report shows that there were, a few months ago, 5,838 organizations of the kind in the country, 5,598 being local and 240 national. In all of these there are 1,745,725 shareholders, and the net assets are \$450,667,399, or more than twothirds of the stock of the national banks, and two and a half times the circulation of those banks. Again, the shareholders are equal to nearly one-thirtieth of the entire population of the country-to all of whom the building and loan association is a means of saving and investment, or an aid to the acquirement of homes. The net assets of each shareholder averaged about \$257, which discloses the fact that the people who are interested in them are people of limited means. Twenty years ago building and loan associations were confined to one or two States; now nearly every North- | death had unbalanced his mid.

ern and some Southern States have them, and they were never so popular as at the present time. They have made tens of thousands of people frugal who would otherwise spend all, and they have enabled as many thousands to accumulate a few hundred dollars, which have aided them to pass through the past winter without being objects of charity. The building and loan association is the really beneficent institution of the times.

DECLINE OF COXEYISM.

"General" Fry and his "army" have marched out of town, after attracting undue sympathy from certain soft-headed people. Not one of the men comprising this gang of idlers but was able to work, and not one, if he had shown a disposition to earn his bread and butter instead of begging it, but could have found an opportunity. Possibly they might not have found the work they thought suited to their respective talents, and the remuneration might have been less than was the rule in more prosperous times, but many thousands of their fellow-citizens suffer precisely such inconveniences and yet have no desire to throw up their jobs and go tramping about the country asking the public to provide for their wants. The genuine American spirit of independence and selfrespect leads men to work for a living at whatever their hands can find to do, and to ask no favors while physical strength lasts. If political conditions, involving industrial and commercial interests, are not pleasing, they know the remedy lies at the polls, and proceed to apply it. Men, not willing to observe these methods, and who undertake to find a short cut to prosperity at the expense of others deserve no aid or sympathy, and are unworthy to be called Americans. The Coxeyites have already been pretty thoroughly sized up by the communities through which they pass, and whatever interest in them was aroused is dying out. No cause is so absurd but it can find some supporters, but there is reason to believe that the Coxey movement will not soon be repeated. Its failure to accomplish even the least of its original purposes and the collapse of the vast plans of its leaders have made it ridiculous and will deter others from similar undertakings.

That Indianapolis is ready to patronize the best class of entertainment is shown by the eagerness to secure seats for the Paine benefit on Wednesday night and for the musical festival of next week. The Grand Opera House will be crowded for the one, and if the sale continues at its present rate the same will be true of Tomlinson Hall for the concerts. Theater managers and others who undertake to cater to the public taste for amusements should make a note of the fact that the best is none too good for the people here.

At a suffrage "rally" in Kansas, one speaker, after eulogizing the progressive members of her sex, declared regretfully that "there are still some women who chew gum and believe all that men tell them." If this is true, if there is close connection between gum-chewing and feminine confidence in a man, then look out for a change in the masculine attitude on this subject as soon as the facts are circulated. The gum-chewer has been scorned and reviled, but hereafter she may expect encourage-

Some people know, or think they know, that a Greek letter society is an organization of great consequence, but others will, perhaps, learn for the first time how varied and important are its affairs when they read that the Beta Theta Pis will hold two business meetings each day for four days its convention is in session this week. Such an amount of business must be productive of tremendous results of

some sort or other. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What was the amount of money in United States in 1870, and how much now? 2. How much money was in the treasury when Mr. Cleveland became President, and how much when General

Harrison's term expired? 1. The money in the country July 1, 1870, was as follows: State bank notes, \$2,222,-793; fractional currency, \$39,878,684; greenbacks, \$356,000,000; national bank notes, \$299,-766,984-total, \$697,868,461. July 1, 1893: Gold, \$513,747,623; silver dollars, \$419,332,450; subsidiary silver, \$77,256,212; gold certificates, \$94,041,189; silver certificates, \$330,957,504; coin notes, \$147,190,227; greenbacks, \$346,681,616; currency certificates, \$12,365,000; national bank notes, \$178,713,\$72-total, \$2,120,281,083. In 1870 \$47,655,667 was in the treasury, and in 1893 the amount in the treasury was \$526 .-554,682. 2. The net cash in the treasury, that is, cash against which there was no outstanding demand, March 1, 1885, was \$8,-764,590.11, and March 1, 1893, \$24,128,087.88. These figures do not include the gold reserve of \$100,000,000.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Repartee. Conductor-Here, that half dollar is counterfeit. You can't pass that on this train. Passenger-I just thought I would try it. We don't seem to be passing anything else.

Watts-I see that some man in Kansas has brought suit against a neighbor for calling him "Breckinridge." I wonder who

Potts-Give it up. Anyway, I'll bet it

isn't Mr. Lease. Some Day.

Some day, dear heart, the sun will shine Some day the bitter weariness of years

Will vanish like the mist; the burdened Of grief, despair, and misery, and tears

Will fade like stubble in the sweeping In other words, the Hoosiers yet may win

Time Enough.

"Some women make me very weary." said the first agitatress. "I asked one woman if she believed in woman suffrage, and she didn't know; she'd have to ask her

"Did you find out how long she had been married?" asked the second agitatress. "Yes. Three weeks."

"Oh, never mind, I guess she'll do to call on again in a year or so."

Victory at Last. "By gee," said the plane maker, "talk about your recommendations from prima donnas and that sort of thing, I've got a letter here that will knock all of them out." "What is it?" asked the reporter, who had

been called to the factory to "get a big "Listen. 'Messrs. Pedal & Keyes, Gentlemen: I have had one of your incomparable instruments in my house for six years, and such has been the effect that my neighbors in the block want to run me for alderman,

so great is my popularity." Crazed by His Wife's Death, BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7 .- H. B. Stutt, of Boston, special agent for Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island of the Northern Masonic Ald Association of Chicago, shot himself in the left breast with a revolver in a Main-street saloon to-day. The hysicians at the hospital where Stutt was taken said the man's condition was very critical. His friends say that his wife's

WILL NOT FILIBUSTER

Republican Senators Will Not Resort to Dilatory Tactics.

They Will, However, Insist on Free Discussion of the New Tariff Bill an d Will Vote Solidly Against It.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-The Republican steering committee of the Senate held a conference to-day for the purpose of considering the attitude of the Republican party in the Senate on the tariff question, in view of the claims made by the Democrats that they have assurance of the forty-three votes necessary to pass the bill. While the members of the committee do not freely discuss the action of the committee, it is understood that they decided to notify the Democratic leaders that they had no intention of filibustering against the tariff, and especially would not be inclined to resort to dilatory tactics if the Democratic party should prove to be substantially united upon the tariff bill. The interchange of views developed the fact, however, that the Republicans think that there is much material in the new compromise bill for legitimate discussion, and that they will insist upon the right to discuss the bill as amended upon its merits. The suggestion was made during the conference that a Republican caucus should be held and some of the members of the committee stated later in the day that they considered a caucus within the next two or three days probable. The committee was assured of a solld Republican vote against the compromise bill.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Singular Condition of Affairs Found by a Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 7.-Senator Teller, from the committee on the five civilized tribes of Indians, to-day presented the report of that committee, giving the result of the recent investigation of affairs in Indian Territory. The report shows an anomalous condition of society, and indicates that many abuses having grown up which it is necessary should be corrected. The report gives the Indian population of the Territory as 50,055, while the white population, which, when the last census was taken, was 109,393, is now estimated to be 250,000 or 300,000. In some of the agricultural sections there are ten whites to one Indian, and there are several large towns, composed wholly of white people. These whites have no right to citizenship, cannot become the owners of land, cannot send their children to the common schools, cannot go into the local courts outside of the Cherokee nation, and cannot even organize municipal governments, lay out streets or provide for police protection. The report takes up all these questions and declares that a remedy must be provided.

The committee finds the judicial system

of the Territory especially faulty. The whites are not admitted to the Indian courts, and are required to go to the federal courts at Fort Smith, Ark., Paris, Tex., or the federal court in Indian Territory. The expense of conducting cases in those courts, by reason of the distance to be traveled and the time consumed, is enormous. Parties charged with the smallest misdemeanor are often taken over two hundred miles for trial. The same is true in civil suits, however small the sum involved. The federal court in the Territory is, they say, absolutely the only court of final jurisdiction administering justice in matters, large or small, in a Territory as large as the State of Indiana for a people numbering now at least 250,000 and rapidly increasing. Consequently, the dockets of the court are so overburdened with business that the prompt disposition of business is impossible. These conditions result in a practical denial of justice, except in matters of paramount importance, and in these only after great delay. The criminal business of the Territory is enacted at enormous expense, because of the distance to be traveled, the smallest cases costing the government from \$200 to \$500. The temptation to arrest persons where the fees are so enormous and large is greatly increased. The committee makes the astonishing statement that the expense of maintaining this court and of prosecuting crime in this Territory is about one-seventh of the judicial expenditure of the United States because of these facts. Such glaring and unbearable evils, the committee says, canot be fully remedied until the question of political and judicial jurisdiction shall be finally changed and a Territorial or State form of government established.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Bridge Bill Passed by the House-Coxey Resolution in the Senate. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The House began business to-day by making some committee provisions for the newly-elected members of the House. The New York and New Jersey bridge bill was passed under suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Dunphy. It meets the objections of the President to a pier in the river by referring the question to a commission of engineers, one to be an engineer officer of the army and four to be civil bridge builders to be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to determine the question of practicability of building a bridge of a single span. A special order was adopted making the bills for the erection of a new government printing office and a new hall records in the city of Washington the business of the House until they are dis-posed of. The printing office bill was discussed until 5:07 o'clock, but long before that hour the debate degenerated into a tariff discussion, and Mr. Milliken, of delivered an amusing speech, arraigning the Democratic party for bringing on the financial depression from which the country had been suffering. At 5:12 o'clock the House adjourned.

The opening session of the Senate lasted but half an hour to-day, and was devoid of all public interest, save the introduction by Senator Allen, who is defending Coxey and his lieutenants in the Police Court, of a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to investigate the alleged clubbing by the Washington police of the leaders of the commonweal when the army tried to break into the Capitol grounds last Tuesday. The resolution went over until to-morrow, and will probably be called up as soon as the Senate meets. The Senate spent six hours behind closed doors and then opened them in order to agree to a conference on a bill regulating liquor licenses in the District.

NEW ANTI-OPTION BILL. Features of a Measure Mr. Hatch Will

Submit to the House To-Day. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Representative Hatch completed his report on the antioption bill to-day, and will submit it to the House of Representatives to-morrow. Mr. Hatch sums up the features of the anti-

option bill as follows: First-It raises much needed revenue. Second-It relieves producers from the competition of fictitious sales not terminated by actual delivery. Third-It restores to the law of supply

and demand that free action which has been destroyed by the practice of "short selling," now so common upon the exchanges, where not to exceed one-tenth of the grain growth is marketed, prices are determined for the entire product, and often months in advance of sowing the seed, thus despoiling the farmer and planter of that voice in fixing the price to be received for the product of his labor and capital which is accorded to other producers. Fourth - That market quotations may again be determined by the offerings of real

products by the owners thereof, or by those who, have acquired from such owner the right to the future possession of the articles offered, and thereby limit to the amount actually existent the offerings of the staple products of the farm. Fifth-To prevent the overloading of domestic markets and the bearing down of prices of farm products by "short sales" made by foreign merchants. Sixth-That by restoring the functions of

the law of supply and demand now inoperative by reason of the limitless offers of the "short sellers," a measure of relief will given and prosperity partially restored Seventh-To restore to the producer an honest market.

Offices Filled by the President. WASHINGTON, May 7.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to

Nicholas W. Covarrubias, of California, to be marshal of the United States for the Southern district of California; Joseph A. srael, of Colorado, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Colorado; Andrew J. Robertson, of Nebraska, to be

receiver of public moneys at Broken Bow, Neb.; Andrew R. Lewett, of North Da-kota, to be Surveyor-general of North Da-kota; Arthur B. Thomas to be assistant surgeon Marine Hospital service; William H. Herbert, to be collector of the port of Sandusky, O. Postmasters: John Greenwood, Warren, Ill.; Frank R. Civine, Hinsdale, Ill.; Peter M. McCarthur, Marseilles, Ill.; George Nowlan, Toulon, Ill.; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Harvey, Ill.

Dividend of 20 Per Cent. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 7. - Another dividend, this time of 20 per cent., has been ordered to be paid to the depositors of the First National Bank, of Manchester. This makes as per cent. paid to the depositors of

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 7. - A telegram signed by Governor Matthews and the officers of the Michigan City prison was received to-day by State Senator McDonald, who is here endeavoring to obtain a pardon for Charles E. Ritter, of Evansville.

Congressman Jerry Simpson was not so well to-day. He passed a restless night and is somewhat weaker. At present he is suf-fering from inflammation of the kidneys and the case stubbornly refuses to yield to treatment.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the plan of increasing the force of field matrons of the Indian service recently recommended by Commissioner Browning. There are only five matrons now on the rolls and the appointment of twenty additional ones will probably be Representative Griffin, of Detroit, is in the care of eminent aurists of New York in hope of overcoming the sudden affliction of total deafness.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey,

troduced in the Senate to-day a bill for the relief of Rear Admiral Stanton and the officers and enlisted men of the wrecked Kearsarge. It provides remuneration for their personal losses in the wreck. The Ranger, at Mare Island, is being de-tained by the Navy Department in order to allow of the trial by court martial of Lieutenant Bostwick, who is accused of overindulgence in intoxicants. The trial will not occupy more than two or three days, when the vessel will proceed to join

The Chinese treaty was under discussion for six hours by the Senate in executive session to-day, but that time proving insufficient for its disposal, it went over until to-morrow, when Senator Morgan gave notice he would again call it up.

the seal patrol.

JOSEPH MOORE DEAD

He Built the Bridges Used in Sherman's Famous March.

A Lieutenant Colonel in the Fifty-Eighth Indiana Regiment-How He Saved a Soldier's Life.

Col. Joseph Moore, well known among old soldiers as the man who planned and constructed all of the pontoon bridges used by Sherman on his famous march to the sea, died at 7:30 o'clock last night at his home, 471 North East street. He was sixty-five years of age and death resulted from rheumatism of the heart brought on by a long rheumatic illness contracted in Southern swamps during the war. For several years he has been an invalid. Some years ago he was a United States claim attorney and was also in the insurance business.

Colonel Moore went to the front in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-eighth-Indiana regiment, the regiment in which G. R. Stormont, one of the ex-department commanders of the Indiana G. A. R. was a private. Colonel Moore was in the service until the close of the war. After active engagements his regiment foined Sherman at Atlanta where the regiment was assigned as the nucleus of a pontoon corps. Two thousand men were placed under the command of Colonel Moore and he displayed a great deal of ability in the work asigned him. He bridged the Chattahoochie river thirteen times, and not only built all the bridges on the route to the sea but constructed those necessary for the trip to the north. The work in the swamps destroyed Colonel Moore's health.

On one occasion a member of Colonel Moore's regiment was sentenced to be shot for sleeping on duty. Colonel Moore made a strong plea for the man before General Rosecrans and General Garfield, who was then chief of Rosecrans's staff. 'You are a pretty good lawyer, Colonel," said General Rosecrans. "You prepare a brief of this case, and if you can prepare it in such shape that we can see your argument the man will be reprieved." The man had already been court-martialed and the sentence was to be executed within ten hours. All night Colonel Moore sat in his tent drawing up the brief and in the early morn-ing he had the petition for a reprieve sent up the line of officers. An hour or so before the soldier was to die General Rosecrans read the brief and then indorsed the warrant of death as follows: "Reprieved for three days." Then he scratched this out with his pen and made the indorsement read: "Reprieved until the wish of the President can be ascertained." The next day the army moved and it was on the march for some time. The matter finally dropped. Colonel Moore was also in the battles of Chickamauga, Stone River and At the time of his death he was quarter

master of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. He leaves a wife and five daughters Mrs. W. I. Walker, of Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Frank R. New, of this city, and Misses Mary, Jessie and Nell Moore, Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been

REV. MR. RANGER RESIGNS.

He Will Cease to Be Rector of Christ Episcopal Church.

A rumor was afloat yesterday that there was to be a change in the rectory of Christ Episcopal Church and that the change was the result of a disagreement in the vestry. The rumor had it that a majority of the old vestrymen had resigned and that young men were elected in their stead. This rumor was denied by the rector, Rev. J. Hilliard Ranger, last night. He said there had been no change in the personnel of the vestry, and so far as he knew there would be none. He thought the vestry was har-monlous in all its actions and was not rent with a faction.

He said he had tendered his resignation to take effect not later than October. When asked for the cause of his resignation he simply said that he desired a change. He been in his present charge six years, and while the church does not require changes at any stated period, he said he thought he preferred to change occasionally. He thought every member of the vestry was a personal friend of his and it was not without some feeling of regret that he had concluded to make the contemplated change. He said he had no other location in view at the present time and could not tell where he might possibly go from here. His resignation was handed to the secretary of the vestry last Saturday and will be acted upon at its next meeting

WANT ANOTHER EXTENSION.

I., D. & W. Purchasers Will Ask Further Leniency.

To-day the application for a second extension of time for the payment of \$2,850,000 of the purchase money for the I., D. & W. railroad will be argued before Judge Bartholomew in the Superior Court. The road was sold last June for \$2,900,000, and \$50,000 paid in cash, the balance to be paid last September. When the amount came due the purchasers asked for an extension till | grounds. March 1, 1894, which was granted, but again a default was made. The application for an extension of time will be resisted by the first-mortgage bondholders. Charles Robinson Smith, of New York, and A. L. Mason represent the bondholders, and Miller, Winter & Elam represent the pur-chasers. If the extension is not granted the road will be sold again under Judge Bartholomew's former order next Thursday at New York.

A Fugitive from Iowa.

ernor's office yesterday from the Governor of Iowa for the return to Delaware county, that State, of J. Haguewood, who is wanted there for grand larceny. He is accused of stealing some \$70 worth of cheap watches, and is under arrest at New Castle, this

MR. COXEY TESTIFIES

The Commonweal Leader on the Stand in His Own Behalf.

He Explains the Object of His Tramp to Washington-Testimony of Other Witnesses-Trial to End To-Day.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The trial of the commonweal leaders, which has dragged along in the Police Court for three days, will be concluded to-morrow. Coxey's explanation of his plans for redeeming the government was the principal feature of the day's proceedings, apart from the speeches by the lawyers. It is apparent that the case is being tested on the broad grounds of justification for Coxey's movement, for the assistant district attorney, in his opening address, called Browne a crank, and did not hesitate to insinuate he was a knave, while the opposing lawyers endeavored to make the trial appear a persecution by the plutocrats of the people, and appealed to animosity against Wall

Attorney Hyman, who defends Browne and Jones, made the opening statement for the defense when court met this morning. There was no denial or defense for what the commonwealers had done, he began. The defense would consist in the lawfulness of their actions. He could remember but one similar occurrence in history, the attorney said, and thereupon he produced a Bible and began to read a Scriptural passage.

"I must object to that," interposed the district attorney. "The gentleman should confine himself to a statement of fact." "Does the attorney deny that this is a fact?" demanded the lawyer, holding his Bible aloft dramatically.

He was permitted to proceed, and read the passage of the Old Testament reciting that the Lord had commanded Moses to take off his hat because he trod on holy ground. He had not talked long before Judge Miller was compelled to make the same objection raised by the district attorney, and to request the lawyer to devote himself to the recital of what was | the sentiment of the gathering was unaniintended to be proved. Instead of police, the defense would call citizens who had witnessed the occurrence, My. Hyman said. From his somewhat discursive statement it was gathered that the defense would be based largely on the brutality of the police in clubbing citizens. It was to be shown that Coxey had not walked on the grass, and that Browne had been driven through the shrubbery by the police.

A REPORTER'S TESTIMONY. The first witness for the defense was Mr. Frank Harper, a young newspaper man from Alexandria, Va. According to his story the police had driven the citizens on the grass before the procession arrived, in order to clear the pathways. He saw Coxey arrive. The "General" wore nothing designed to draw notice to his organization. but walked so quietly to the steps that he was not recognized until the people who knew him pointed him out. Thirteen police stood on the steps and surrounded the "General" when he arrived. The witness was certain that Coxey had not walked on On cross-examination the witness said there were fifty or sixty thousand people waiting, all cheering and whooping for

"Disorderly, were not they?" inquired the district attorney. "Oh, no; they had a right to cheer, they were American citizens," was the reply. The police came near riding down a little girl in front of him, Harper said. He had been ordered off the asphalt streets by the police two or three times, but re-

turned.

"Then you disobeyed the police?" said the district attorney. "The police are not the law. They are the agents of people to carry out the law," was the reply. One of the persons in the crowd on the grass was Senator Allen, according to the witness. Witness No 2 was a colored man named Samuel L. Perry, who, when asked his business, explained: "I am one of the army of the unemployed just now." Until the beginning of the Democratic adminis-

tration he had been employed in the treasury. He had followed the procession, had kept by "General" Coxey, and could swear that the General did not touch the Being called upon to give a ruling on the question asked this witness, Judge Miller said that it might be a mitigating circumstance bearing upon the intent to violate the law, that a defendant had been forced upon the grass by circumstances. The Judge added that a hundred violations

of the law did not excuse one violation. This witness had also seen the police drive the people on the grass. COXEY TAKES THE STAND. General Coxey himself, in his gray spring suit, with creased trousers, walked into the witness stand. He gave his residence

as Massillon, O. "What is your business?" was asked. "I have a stone quarry, manufacture for steel works and run a stock farm. I am now engaged in lobbying for the unem-

"What is the object of your visit to Washington?" "To petition Congress to pass two laws to give work to the unemployed on public improvements." The men who came with him did so.

Mr. Coxey said, upon the principle that they might as well be with him as anywhere. They were out of work, and their families were destitute at home. "Did you obey the laws of the States?" "Not one chicken feather can be traced to our camp. We knew that the success of the movement depended upon our law-

fulness. Men were warned not to beg or In repeating his conversation with the chief of police of Washington Mr. Coxey said that it was his purpose to keep within the laws. He told Major Moore that the army might break up and enter the Capitol grounds as American citizens, and the chief said there was no objection to that, "He said we must not carry the banners into the grounds, because it was against the law," the General continued. "I said there was one banner from Pittsburg given me by the laboring men that I had promised to plant there if my life was spared, and I would like to carry that. However, the banner was packed into the wagons with the others; at least, gave Marshal Browne orders to pack

Here Mr. Lipscomb exhibited the banner. It was of white satin, with green letters, and read: "Pittsburg and Allegheny; more money; less misery; good roads; no interest "My object in going to the Capitol," said

Mr. Coxey. "was to present to Congress my two bills—the good roads bill and the noninterest-bearing bonds bill-and to address the Congress of the United States and the American people on them. I de-manded the protection of the police, who seemed to be Colonel Bright's right-hand bower, to present to Congress the petition from labor organizations in favor of the duction as evidence of the speech Mr.

Judge Miller would not permit the intro-

Coxey intended to make or the protest he ssued, saying they had nothing to do with Mr. Coxey told the story of the march to Washington without any embellishments. Concerning the flags of peace, he said they had been provided for the men to bring into notice the two bills which were designed to bring peace on earth, good will toward men. The organization itself was a minor affair, merely an emblem of the bills. He did not know that Browne had the banner when they started for the Capitol steps, and he did not consider the avenue leading to the steps as a part of the

BLAND AND OTHERS TESTIFY. Next came to the stand Representative Bland, of Missouri. After some wrangling over objections to questions, Judge Miller refused to permit the Congressman to tell how the police had clubbed the citizens. Representative Pence argued that the defense wanted to show that all the trouble was caused by the police, and said they had a dozen members of Congress to testify A requisition was honored at the Gov- to that effect. Finally the member of Congress was allowed to tell that the police had driven women and children and men over the grass in their charges. W. F. Longstreet, of Worcester, Mass., and Mr. Stutz, a law student in Mr. Lipscomb's office, testifled that paths were made across the Capitol turf by people who took short cuts. W. C. Shelby, a lawyer. de- | furnish the company with that sum.

scribed Browne's arrest, telling how the policemen plied their clubs on the people, and that the officer who arrested Browne had shown him the stick taken from Browne. It had no flag on it. The defense closed its case, and Mr. Lips-comb asked Judge Miller to charge the jury that the act of 1885 was not intended to restrict the right of citizens to peaceably assemble and petition Congress; also, that unless the banner carried was displayed, designed and adapted to bring the organization into notice they must acquit; also, that they must acquit Coxey unless he ad-vised or abetted the others to display a banner and to walk on the grass.

Judge Miller said that he would charge that the jury must find that the defendants willfully and knowingly trod upon the grass. The attorney for Christopher Columbus Jones asked the judge to instruct the jury that his client was to be acquitted of the second count, since there was no evidence that he walked on the grass. Assistant District Attorney Mullowney made the opening speech. Representative Hudson, of Kansas, who began for the defense, said that it was plain that the defendants were not tried for the technical charges against them, but because they held political opinions contrary to the opinions of those in power. "These men are

the Coxey movement." Mr. Hudson was followed by Mr. A. A. Lipscomb, also for the defense, and then the court adjourned. RESENTED THE INSULT

not being tried for stepping on the grass,"

he argued. "The district attorney will argue to you against Mr. Coxey himself and

Colored People Meet to Take Action on the Stewart Case.

Resolutions Condemning the Hotel Management-Large Numbers Attend-Speeches by the Ministers.

Charles H. Stewart, the colored editor, who was ejected from the Denison House elevator last week, will to-day file a suit for damages against the hotel management. His intention to take the matter into the courts was made known last night in a lengthy resolution passed at the indignation meeting of colored citizens held at the Second Baptist Church. The meeting was called for the purpose of denouncing the action of the hotel management and of taking steps toward resenting the act of Clerk Dillon. The church was crowded and mous. Gabriel Jones was chosen chairman and David Shelton called to the secretary's chair. Nearly every member of the colored clergy was present and took an active part in the meeting.

Rev. J. N. Henderson, in a lengthy address upon the merits of the trouble, said: "Mr. Stewart acted differently from what some men would have done under like circumstances. He suffered himself to be led from the elevator by the collar. Had it been a certain other man I know of there would have been no case in the Police Court the next morning, but there would have been an urgent call for an undertaker." Rev. Henderson's remarks met the approbation of the meeting, and pronged applause followed his retirement

from the platform. Rev. J. W. Carr, pastor of the Second offered Stewart, has grown to be the cause of every American citizen here and where. He said that the colored man wanted the worth of his money and his rights-rights that are due him as a legal American citizen. Concluding, he remarked; "We are not in Kentucky, or Tennessee, or Mississippi, but in Indiana, where men are men, and we are not afraid to assert our rights. We are here to say that in order to obtain justice we must act, and by the action teach the Denison Hotel management that the negro is entitled to some rights. We will go to the highest court in America

if it is necessary. A. Sweenie, editor of the Freeman said that when the clerk of the Deniso Hotel placed his hand upon the person of Stewart he placed it upon every negro man and woman in the State of Indians. He thought that this instance was the best thing that ever happened to the colored race in Indianapolis, because it would stir them to action. He recalled the fact that some years ago a young colored man was prevented from enjoying the Christian privileges afforded by the Y. M. C. A., and he believed that if there had been an uprising of the colored people at that time the re-cent insult offered Stewart would not have happened. He held the colored people partly responsible for Stewart's grievance because they had not asserted themselves. He did not believe this matter ought to be saddled upon any political party, but thought that it was one of the simple re-

sults growing out of slavery. Editor Sweenie felt that ought to devote some time to the arraignment of the hated treatment of certain Indianapolis dealers in real estate, who think a negro should not be permitted to live in a respectable house. He knew of an instance where a colored man had been refused an apartment by an agent, who turned about and let the rooms to a brazen woman before the echoing footsteps of the negro had died away. He noted the fact that in all the large dry-goods stores and manufactur-ing establishments of Indianapolis the negro is only found in the capacity of a sweeper or a spittoon cleaner. All of these things led the speaker to believe that the negro was better off in the South than in Indianapolis. Other speeches were made by Rev. E. B. Martin, L. E. Christie, editor of the World, Ben Thornton and attorney Bag-by. Lengthy and able resolutions were pre-pared by W. W. Walden, J. H. Baptist, Dr. W. H. Ballard, William Wilson and Leroy Read. The epitome of these resolutions

"Resolved. That we condemn the authorities of the Denison House for this inrespectable citizen, and demand the prosecution and punishment of the offenders for their inexcusable and violent violation of the law.

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to aid Charles Stewart in the prosecution of his assailants with our money and by every legitimate influence at our command, and to this end we authorize the chairman to appoint a committee who shall have the power in connection with the committee of fifty to raise a fund and apply the same to the prosecution of the case "Resolved, That we do not hesitate to declare that the continuance of Republican headquarters at the Denison Hotel will be taken as an indorsement of the Hotel's discrimination against colored people, and will undoubtedly prove disastrous to the interests of the party, as such continuance would shut out self-respecting colored peo-ple from communication with the party offi-

'Resolved, That we appeal to the lawabiding and liberty-loving people of this great city, irrespective of race, color or party, to ald us in recovering those common rights of citizenship which the law guarantees to all, and whose denial fills our lives with humiliation and discouragement, which no noble race can afford to suffer or inflict. We are identified with every interest of this great city; her prosperity is ours, her misfortunes afflict us. We are bound tomisfortunes afflict us. gether by all the ties of home and long association. When the Nation's life was the sons of their threatened the lives race freely in defense of your homes and your institutions. There is no sacrifice we are not ready to make for the commonweal of all. We ask no special protection as a race; no special favors as a class; no privilege to intrude upon the private associations of life or to infringe upon the rights of others; only the simple rights of citizenship, which no man deny without dishonor and no one can suffer without disgrace. All we ask. and we cannot expect less from the generous people of this city and State, whose laws know neither race, color nor condition, is an equal chance in the struggle for life and the pursuit of happiness. Resolved. That the thanks of the colored people are due attorney R. B. Bagby for the able and fearless manner in which he has conducted the prosecution in this

"Resolved. That we are law-abiding citizens and desire by no act or word to lessen the respect which our people have for the constitutional authorities, for the law and for the tribune of justice. Nevertheless, all of these facts warrant us in denouncing the decision of Judge Stubbs in the action for assault and battery against John Dillon as being based upon an ignorance of law, which is inexcusable in a judge, or upon a desire to shleid a lawbreaker, which totally unfits him for the honorable position

Wants the Line Near the River.

Trustee Whittinger, of Washington township, threatens to enjoin the Broad Ripple Rapid Transit Company unless the proposed plans are changed and the road bullt nearer the river. He says that according to present arrangements the road will run very close to a schoolhouse and endanger the lives of the children. About a quarter of a mile of the road has been graded. The franchise has not yet been accepted by the company on account of the \$5,000 proviso. W. H. Dye says that if the lack of funds to put up the \$5,000 guaranty is hindering the company he will